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Legacy - March 1997

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Legacy

South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology

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Institute Archaeologists Honored By Governor Beasley

Jonathan M. Leader, Christopher F. Amer and Steven D. Smith were commissioned Captains in the South Carolina Unorganized Militia by Governor David M. Beasley and the Adjutant General, Major General Stan Spears, in a ceremony held at General Spears' office on October 31, 1996.

The archaeologists were given the honorary commissions for their efforts in preserving South Carolina's military history while working on several archaeological projects from 1987 to 1996, most recently exemplified by their efforts during the expedition on the *H.L. Hunley*, the Confederate submarine discovered off the coast of Charleston.

Mr. Amer, Deputy State Archaeologist for Underwater at the Institute, was the Co-Principal Investigator of the *H.L. Hunley* expedition which verified the discovery and assessed the condition of the submarine on behalf of the South Carolina *Hunley* Commission and the U.S. Navy.

Dr. Leader, Deputy State Archaeologist, and Mr. Dan Polly, metals corrosion consultant from California, conducted the metals assessment of the *H.L. Hunley*, confirming that the vessel may be in good enough condition to be raised. Dr. Leader is also the Head Conservator for the Institute and is



Jonathan Leader, Major General Spears, Christopher Amer, and Steven Smith. (SCIAA photo)

currently disarming and conserving four Confederate cannons found in Chester, South Carolina.

Mr. Smith, Head of the Cultural Resources Consulting Division and a specialist in military sites, assisted the *Hunley* underwater archaeologists with land liaison and coordination during the May 1996 expedition. Smith was also Principal Investigator of the 1987 excavations on Folly Island which recovered 19 African American Civil War soldiers. Their remains were subsequently reburied at the Beaufort National Cemetery in 1989. Smith also has conducted excavations at Snows Island, South Carolina, the camp of partisan General Francis Marion, the Swamp Fox.

Vista

By Bruce Rippeteau, Director and State Archaeologist

Legacy, published three times a year, is the newsletter of the SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina
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Nena Powell Rice, Editor

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Greetings! I hope 1997 is being, and will be, as fine a year as 1996, for SCIAA and for you.

On behalf of the Institute staff, I want to extend a warm welcome to our new Archaeological Research Trust Board of Trustees for 1997. We welcome new Chair Lezlie Mills Barker of Greenville, SC and Vice Chair Andee Steen of Heath Springs, SC. Also we welcome new board members Dr. Ernest "Chip" Helms from Darlington, SC/Kingsport, TN, Dr. Lucius Laffitte from Allendale, SC, Mr. Cary Hall from Greenville, SC, Ms. Nadia Elena Mostafa from Columbia, SC, and Dr. John Frierson, from Lexington, SC.

The Institute in Columbia needs a new home building for offices, laborato-

ries, collections, archives, and garages. We are looking for a building near the University with at least 50,000 square feet of convertible storage space with some growth potential, in an area that is above the floodplain.

For my literary quote about our archaeological interest in things in the ground, for this first issue of *Legacy* in 1997, I turn to William Cullen Bryant's remarkable essay in his mid-1800s romantic and somber poem, *Thanatopsis*:

Through the still lapse of ages,
All that tread
The globe are but a handful to the tribes
That slumber in its bosom.



Bruce Rippeteau, Director and State Archaeologist. (Photo by Daryl P. Miller)

Research

Come Join a "Presidential" Dig!

By Mary Inkrot

For many years, the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program (SRARP), part of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, has offered the public opportunities to join an excavation. Since June 1996, various volunteers have helped archaeologists investigate the George Bush site (38AK660), a 19th-century plantation located at the Savannah River Site near Aiken, South Carolina.

Although SRARP staff had high hopes of connecting this site with President George Bush, the official

response regrettably stated it to be unlikely. Still, historic records indicate that our Bushes were a prominent area family with several members being active in South Carolina government.

Currently, most of the archaeological work is taking place in what would have been the backyard of the home, where artifacts built up as part of the household refuse. Volunteers enjoy seeing what types of artifacts the earth yields. While glass, brick, and ceramics are common, more unusual finds include jewelry, coins, and hog teeth. Careful excavation work is also uncovering several archaeological features. A rectilinear pattern of circular dark stains is emerging, which

may represent post holes from some type of outbuilding, or perhaps even another house. Volunteers are dismantling the first of two large brick piles to uncover a chimney base. Work around several brick piers is also helping to outline the building foundations and to provide an idea of the dwelling size.



SRARP/SCIAA staff member Jud Marrs helps third and fourth graders screen for artifacts at the George Bush site. The students were from the Program for Academically Talented Students in Orangeburg School District 5. (Photo by George Wingard)

The Bush site is located at what will one day be the Three Rivers Regional Landfill.

Fortunately, modern garbage will not be reaching the site for 30 to 40 years. Such a time frame placed

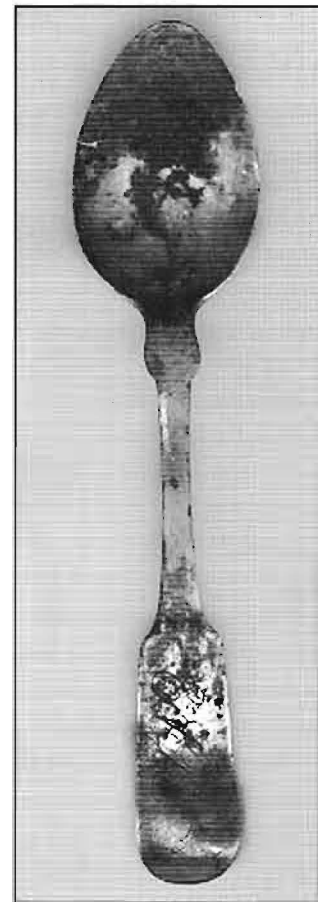
SRARP in the unusual, yet wonderful, position of being able to operate the excavation for research and educational purposes. It is also a compliance project, examining a site that SRARP and the State Historic Preservation Office have determined to be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Many people have come to the dig, held every second Saturday of each month. Others have made special arrangements for their group to visit. SRARP anticipates offering dig opportunities for the next two years. Please contact Melanie Cabak or Mary Inkrot at (803) 725-3623.

AN "INITIALED" DISCOVERY AT THE BUSH SITE

By Melanie Cabak and Mary Inkrot

Volunteer Kevin Eberhard had a fortunate "strike" while excavating recently at the George Bush site (38AK660), discovered earlier this year. He uncovered an engraved silver spoon that threw a surprise twist to interpreting who lived at the site. This coin-silver artifact was found underneath the brick chimney-fall in a location that would have been underneath the house. It contained a manufacturer's mark, which indicated a production date in the 1820s or 1830s. Because George Bush built his home after he married Elender Sapp in 1807, the spoon's dates coincided well. However, neither Elender's nor George's initials appeared upon it. Instead, the initials read EID. Could the spoon have been a heirloom, the property of a married Bush daughter, or a possession of a Bush son's mother-in-law? Currently we are conducting historic research to determine whose initials are on this spoon.



Spoon found at the Bush site. (SCIAA photo)



Chester DePratter and Stanley South mapping Charlesfort. (SCIAA photo)

Santa Elena Excavations, Fall 1996

By Chester B. DePratter and Stanley South

In the Fall of 1996, we returned to Santa Elena, the Spanish colonial site (occupied 1566-1587) located on Parris Island near Beaufort, SC. We continued our excavations on a town lot where we have been excavating since 1991. The 1996 project was the fourth eight-week field season on this large lot which measures 88 by 176 feet (that is equivalent to 100 by 200 Spanish feet). Based on a preliminary identification of several town lots within the town, this lot has been assigned the number 4. The size of the lot indicates a resident of some importance.

South excavated on the adjacent Lot #3 (another large, and therefore high status lot) in 1981, and he exposed three buildings around a small courtyard. This building complex is a residential unit occupied by unidenti-

fied persons.

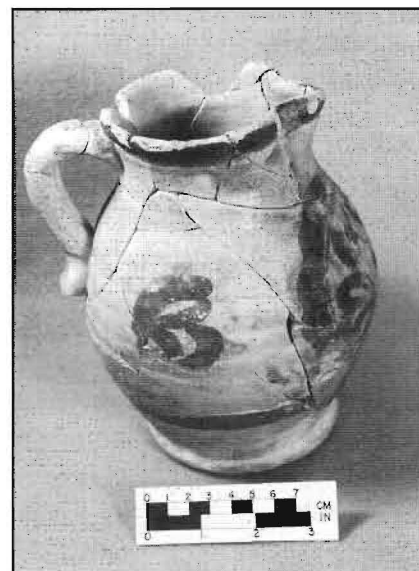
In 1991, we uncovered the eastern half of a large structure on Lot #4. We returned in 1992 to excavate the western half of this structure. Based on these two seasons of fieldwork, the building was found to be approximately 22 feet square and of substantial construction. The framework for the building consisted of nine posts, one foot in diameter, set into postholes approximately three feet across and three feet deep. Massive amounts of fired clay daub and locally made oystershell plaster indicated that the building was likely flat-roofed with plastered timber walls. Two wells were found during the excavation of this building, but they were not excavated due to lack of time and funds.

TOUR TO NEWLY DISCOVERED FRENCH CHARLESFORT

By Nena Powell Rice

On May 6, 1997, the SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology will sponsor a bus tour to the excavation site of French Charlesfort. This will be a splendid opportunity to visit this exciting new discovery announced last summer. During April and May, Archaeologists Stanley South and Chester DePratter will be excavating at Charlesfort, which was discovered underneath Fort San Felipe at the Spanish capital of Santa Elena. At the same time, the Huguenot Society of South Carolina and the Huguenot Society of Great Britain will be visiting the site on a tour from Charleston.

The bus will leave the Institute (1321 Pendleton Street, Columbia) at 8:00 AM and arrive on Parris Island near Beaufort in time for the lecture and tour of the site. A catered lunch will be provided. We will leave the site and arrive in Beaufort at 1:00 PM where a local guide will provide a walking tour of Beaufort. We will arrive back in Columbia by 5:00 PM. The cost of the tour is \$35.00, payable to SCIAA by April 30, 1997. Seating is limited. To make reservations, please contact Nena Powell Rice at the Institute (803) 777-8170.



Santo Domingo Blue on White pitcher from Santa Elena. (Photo by James Legg)

In 1993, a large block unit was excavated on Lot #4 adjacent to the marsh in the presumed backyard of the main structure. This block contained several daub processing pits (for mixing clay wall plaster) and a well. Another well had been excavated in the same area in 1981, and it now appears that the well excavated in 1993, was the replacement well for the one excavated in 1981.

The 1996 excavations on Lot #4 examined the remaining half of the backyard. Previous excavations suggested that this area might contain a kitchen or other outbuildings.

The 60- by- 60-foot block excavated in 1996 exposed a number of postholes, daub processing pits, and refuse pits. No kitchen was revealed, but nearly one-third of the block, including that portion likely to contain such a building, was left unexcavated due to time constraints. Another well, the fifth, on the lot, was found in the excavated area.

This well, smaller than most other Spanish wells on the site, is located adjacent to a small D-shaped structure excavated by South in 1979. This structure, believed to be a servant's dwelling, appears to be part of the Lot #4 occupation. This "servant's" well was not excavated.

Two other wells, those first

encountered in 1992, were excavated in 1996. One of the wells never functioned as a source of water. When it was under construction, its excavators encountered a compact clay layer that prevented them from digging deep enough to provide an adequate supply of water. That well was then abandoned, and another attempt was made 35 feet to the north. This second well was successfully completed, and the preserved shaft liner composed of stacked barrels was exposed by our crew.

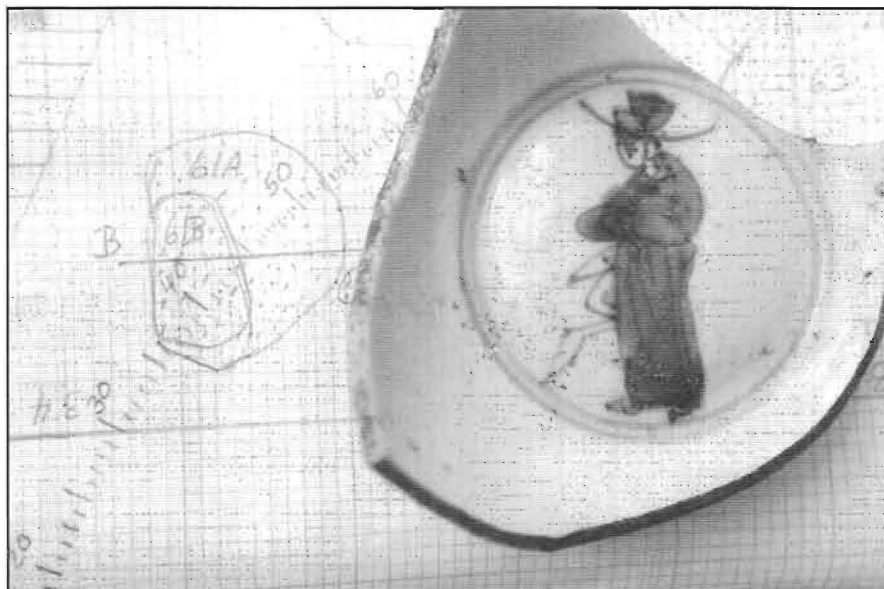
Four seasons of work on Lot #4 have revealed a great deal of information about life in Santa Elena. Based on recovered artifacts and archival records, we believe that Lot #4 was occupied between 1580 and 1587 by a

The 1996 excavations were conducted with the gracious assistance of the United States Marine Corps. James Legg served as field director. Michael Stoner assisted in the field and is in charge of laboratory analysis, which is currently underway. Marilyn Pennington and Carol McCanless served as interpretive guides for the more than 1,500 visitors who toured the site. Linda "Polly" Worthy, a volunteer, oversaw the field processing of collections. Lisa Hudgins assisted with a variety of administrative and computer-related tasks. Thirty-six volunteer crew members each spent at least a week assisting with the excavation.

We plan to return to Parris Island in March, 1997, to excavate part of French Charlesfort (see *Legacy*, Vol. 1, No. 1,

1996) which was occupied by French colonists in 1562 to 1563, prior to the settling of Santa Elena on the same site. Excavations will run from March 31 to May 23. On-site tour guides will be available between 8:00 AM and 3:00 PM Monday through Friday. There is no charge for tours. School groups (and other large tour groups) are welcome, but

they need to call Chester DePratter to schedule an appointment. Individuals may volunteer to be part of the excavation team, but we require that volunteers stay an entire week to allow them to be exposed to a variety of tasks. Prospective volunteers may also call Chester DePratter at (803) 777-8170.



The base of a Ming Porcelain bowl from Feature 61, shown on the field map of the excavation area.

wealthy resident of Santa Elena and his family. We believe that this person had one or more servants, and that he held some position of importance within the town. As our analysis of the collections recovered from this lot progresses, we expect to learn much more about the residents of this lot and their life at Santa Elena.

Life in a Stallings Community

By Kenneth E. Sassaman

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the third in a series of five articles dealing with Stallings Culture.

Imagine living your entire adult life with your parents, or your in-laws. Most of us probably wouldn't consider such a thing. We instead set our sights early in life on the day when we leave the nest to find a job, buy a home, and start our own family. Kin are important to us, of course, but most of us live and work in communities of unrelated households, held together by nationalism and other collective sentiments, yet apart from the union of familial bonds.

Kinship in traditional societies is much, much more than the family tree. It is the basis for labor arrangements, political alliances, and group composition. It is the very fabric of community, the definition of a people, and the basis for the rules by which they interact with other groups.

It is no wonder, then, that anthro-

pologists are so preoccupied with kinship. They have observed in cultures across the globe the variety of ways that humans define kin. In some societies, one's relatives are limited to those on the mother's side of the family. In others, it's the father's side, while still others, such as ours, have kin on both sides. Many other variations have been observed, and it stands to reason that other forms of kinship, now long extinct, existed in the prehistoric past.

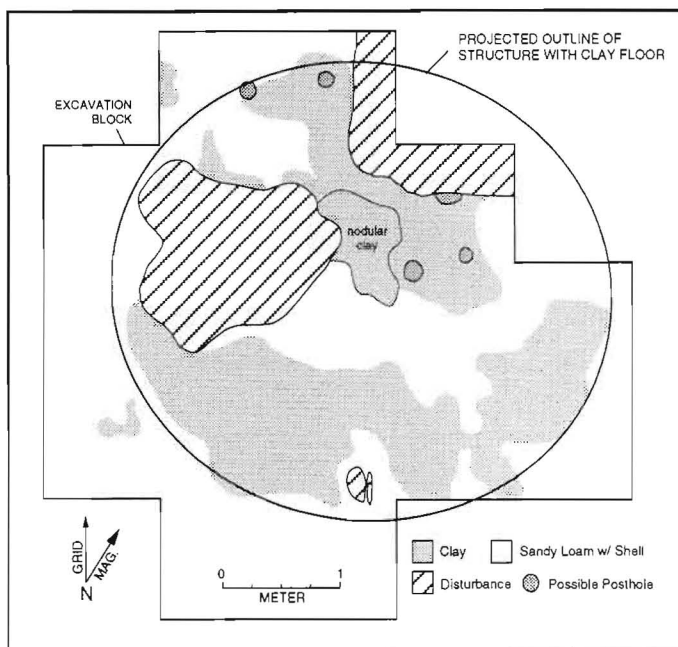
My interests in kinship were stirred by investigations into the prehistoric Stallings Culture of the middle Savannah River valley. As I described in earlier articles in this series (See *Legacy*, Vol. 1, Nos. 1 and 2, 1996), Stallings Culture was a society whose settled way of life, shellfish economy, and elaborate pottery left the impression of an integrated, tightly bounded commu-

nity. Archaeologists have no trouble recognizing Stallings sites, and drawing boundaries around their distribution in Georgia and South Carolina. Beyond this, however, knowledge of Stallings community life is sketchy. What determined member-

ship in Stallings Culture? Who actually lived together at Stallings villages? With whom could a young man or woman marry, and in whose village did they reside after marriage? I am seeking answers to these questions through a variety of archaeological evidence, including architecture, trading patterns, and pottery design. The work is often frustrating because so much of the puzzle is missing. For instance, aside from cryptic mention of clay house floors at Stallings sites, previous investigators provided little information about community patterning. We have little prior knowledge about even the size and shape of Stallings houses. Without these basic pieces of the puzzle, we cannot begin to reconstruct community composition, let alone kinship.

Fortunately, recent excavations have begun to fill this gap in our knowledge. In 1991, archaeologist Dan Elliott uncovered numerous postholes and other architectural features in his excavation of the Lovers Lane site in Augusta. Patterns in the arrangement of postholes were not so obvious, although Dan was able to outline the locations of five possible structures. They varied in size and shape, with the best example having a subrectangular design 6 by 7 meters in plan. Another consisted of two parallel lines of postholes some 8 meters apart. The orientation and spacing of structures varied, too, and there was no telling which structures were occupied at the same time.

Ambiguous though they were, the results of Dan's excavations at Lovers Lane provided the first glimpse of the sort of houses built and occupied by



Plan drawing of remnants of clay floor to a Stallings house at a shell-midden site in Edgefield County. Clay platforms have been observed at other Stallings shell middens, although no complete examples have been documented and we cannot be sure these were the floors of habitation structures. (SCIAA drawing)



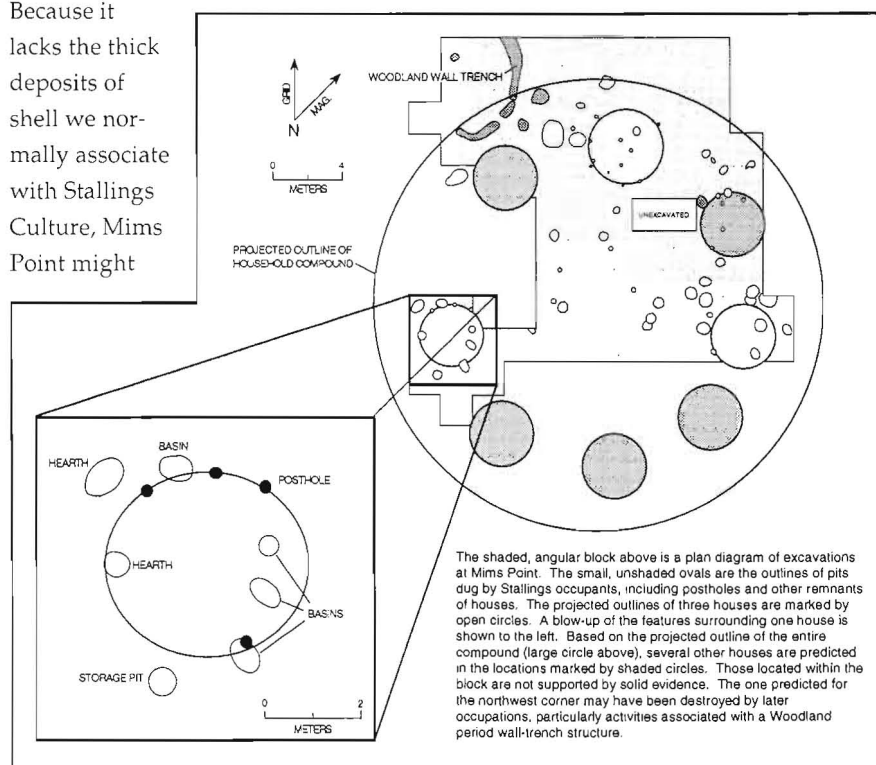
1995 block excavation at Mims Point, jointly sponsored by the U. S. Forest Service and SCIAA, showing several pit features (foreground) excavated in the vicinity of a Stallings-period house. (SCIAA photo)

have escaped notice altogether. However, at the hands of a plowman earlier this century, the site revealed just enough of its inner secrets to capture the attention of William Claflin, one of the more ambitious excavators of Stallings Island. Claflin mapped the site's location but apparently never dug into it. The site was later incorporated into the Sumter National Forest. Under U.S. Forest Service mandate, Dan Elliott tested Mims Point in the early 1980s, documenting preserved subsurface features and their potential for research. When it later became evident that looters posed a threat to the site, Forest Service archaeologists Bob Morgan and Jim Bates asked if I would initiate a program of data recovery. In 1992, SCIAA and the Forest Service entered into a cost-share agreement for the Mims Point Archaeological Project.

See STALLINGS CULTURE, Page 8

Stallings people. The lack of prior evidence can be blamed on the ephemeral nature of Stallings structures, as Dan's work demonstrated, as well as the particular circumstances of early excavations. Expeditions to Stallings Island and other large shell-midden sites were not designed to uncover evidence for structures. Obvious traces wouldn't have gone unnoticed, but subtle clues may have been routinely overlooked in the race to excavate the large, deep test pits that were the style back then. What's more, the large shell-midden sites contain refuse and other debris from generations of human occupation. Some portions of Stallings Island, for instance, hold over 10 feet of prehistoric deposits. It thus appears that the intensity and duration of human activity at large sites destroyed much of the evidence for houses and community patterning. It follows, too, that our chances for locating better evidence will come from sites that were occupied briefly, then abandoned, such as Mims Point.

Resting quietly on one of the numerous ridges overlooking the Savannah River, Mims Point is a small, unassuming Stallings habitation site. Because it lacks the thick deposits of shell we normally associate with Stallings Culture, Mims Point might



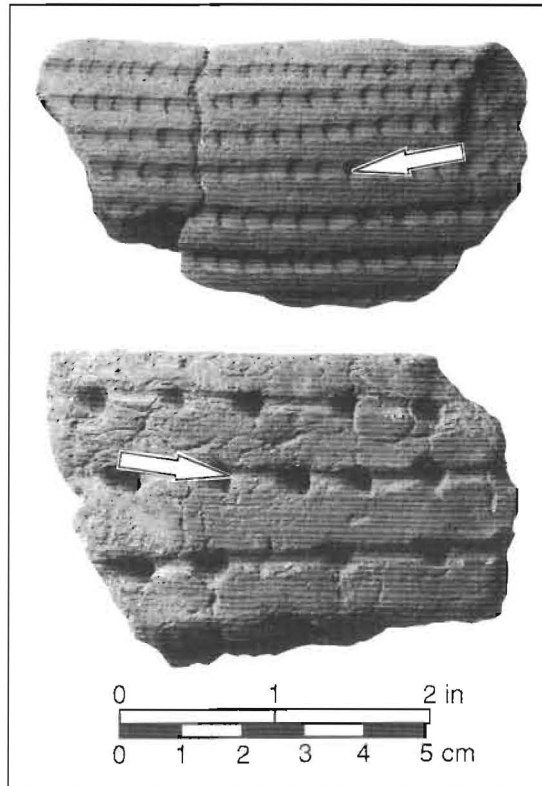
Plan drawing of block excavation at Mims Point, showing pit features and postholes to Stallings houses, as well as a projection of household compound based on extent of Stallings deposits. Close-up view to lower left provides some detail of the sorts of features found in and around Stallings houses. (SCIAA drawing)

My first expedition to Mims Point yielded mixed results. On the bright side, feature preservation proved to be exceptionally good. The downside was that most of the features belonged to occupations dating before and after the Stallings period. It would take two more expeditions to Mims Point, in 1993 and 1995, to locate the core of Stallings occupation, and with it, definitive evidence for Stallings structures. To date, we have investigated 364 square meters of the site, about one-third of a household compound containing eight or more houses.

Direct evidence for houses at Mims Point, like at Lovers Lane, has been difficult to find. Being small and shallow, postholes were among the most vulnerable victims of plowing and looting. In the absence of complete post outlines, we have had to infer the locations and shapes of houses from the distributions of facilities like storage pits and hearths, features that penetrate deep into unplowed soil. We have so far located two, maybe three, structures in this fashion. Each is marked by a pair of hearths, one or more deep storage pits, and a series of shallow basins. Together with the outline of facilities, incomplete posthole outlines suggest that the structures were 4 to 5 meters in size, generally round or oval. If they were indeed used as domestic structures, as I suspect, they could have housed no more than a few adults and a few children.

Leaping from the evidence for individual houses to a reconstruction of community layout is tricky business. It depends very much on reliable dating. Were the Mims Point structures occupied simultaneously, or serially, over the course of many

centuries? The artifacts recovered from features at each house would suggest the former; that is, they are very similar in form and style. Radiocarbon dating helps to bolster this conclusion. A suite of dates gives a probable range of 3,600 to 3,640 years ago for the occupations. In radiocarbon terms, this is tight chronology. In



The orientation of punctations on Stallings "drag and job" pottery shows whether a potter was right- or left-handed. The sherd on top was punctated from the right, while the sherd on bottom was punctated from the left. (SCIAA photo)

reality, however, it represents at least two human generations, hardly a moment in time.

The most convincing case I can make for simultaneous use of the Mims Point structures comes from the spatial arrangement of house-related features. Nearly all of the features are concentrated around the perimeter of a circular deposit some 30 meters in diameter. This suggests that Stallings houses were arranged in ring-like

fashion around a central, unoccupied area. And, because we have yet to observe overlap among Stallings structures, it remains possible that this ring-like pattern was the planned layout of a community of residents. Depending on spacing, eight or more structures may have been accommodated in the area containing Stallings deposits. At, say, five individuals per structure, the Mims Point community would have been home to some 40 people.

Accepting the projection that Mims Point was home to eight or so households, how do we determine the relationships among these residents? Who was living with whom?

The social rules governing community composition in Stallings Culture go well beyond evidence for particular houses or household compounds. To crack the code of social organization, archaeologists often look to expressions of cultural affiliation, such as the designs expressed on pottery. They expect that designs are most similar among people who were closely related, while dissimilarity is a measure of greater social distance. Throw in a few other key assumptions and archaeologists have a potentially powerful means of predicting the rules of residence from collections of broken pottery.

With all its stylistic variation, Stallings pottery should have enormous potential as a source of information on social organization. But as it turns out, Stallings pottery style may be too diverse to comprehend. Certainly Stallings pots share a limited set of decorative features, but differences among the sherds of even small assemblages are staggering. Does this mean that Stallings communities

consisted of unrelated households? Or have we simply been stumped by the stylistic whims of Stallings potters?

In 1995, I stumbled on a potentially better means of reconstructing Stallings social organization from pottery. After contemplating the stylistic meaning of Stallings "drag and jab" pottery for what seemed like a lifetime, it occurred to me that biology, as well as culture, was encoded in the execution of style. Specifically, the orientation of punctations on drag and jab pottery seemed to reflect the handedness of potters, that is, whether a potter was right- or left-handed. A colleague and I coded the orientation of punctations on hundreds of rim sherds from Stallings sites across the region and found that 10 percent were from pots made by left-handed potters. This is roughly the proportion of lefties today, and has been throughout recorded history.

The significance of the handedness data came to light when we began to compare rates of left-handed potters in the three major subareas of Stallings occupation: the middle Savannah, Brier Creek, and the middle Ogeechee. The latter area contained assemblages with about 10 percent lefties, but Brier Creek had virtually none, while the middle Savannah sites—Mims Point, Stallings Island, and others—had over 20 percent! This unusually high concentration of left-handed individuals suggests that rules about residency in the middle Savannah ensured generational continuity among potters. If we assume that women made and used Stallings pottery, as they do in nearly all societies without market economies, the handedness data suggest further that residency was determined through the female line. In other words, Stallings women appear to have resided, as adults, in the communities of their mothers.

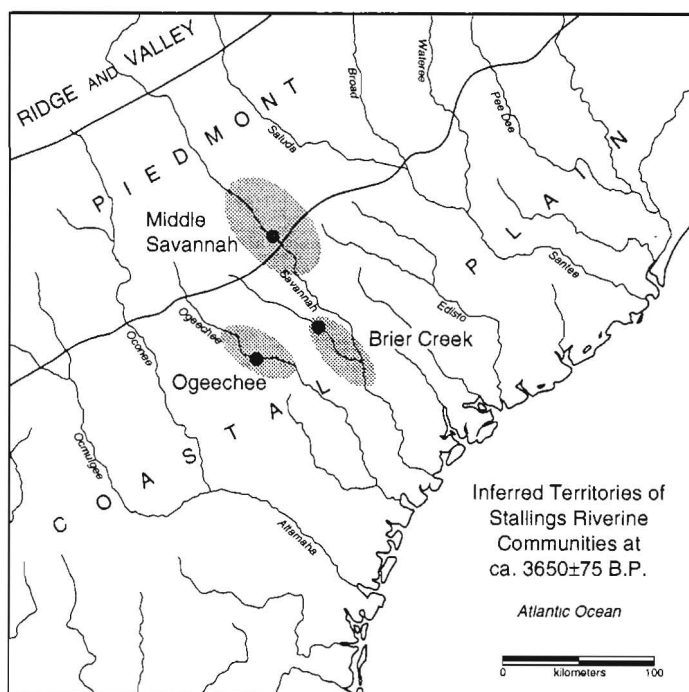
Their spouses, recruited from other communities, would have joined their wives' natal communities upon marriage.

So, it was life with the in-laws for Stallings' husbands. Such a practice—called matrilineal residence by anthropologists—would go a long way towards explaining why Stallings pottery is so geographically circumscribed in the region. As women's technology, pottery was not routinely transferred outside of core areas because women did not routinely leave the territories of their mothers and grandmothers. This postmarital pattern also speaks volumes about the ethnic boundaries between Stallings and surrounding neighbors. Apparently, men of non-Stallings affiliation were not able to recruit Stallings brides, although they may have been able to join Stallings communities as husbands. Ongoing research will aim to determine whether the inequality of such marriage arrangements was a contributing factor in the demise of Stallings Culture after 3,500 years ago.

Finally, the reconstructions of community organization and postmarital residence patterning I have described here are simply models, not necessarily facts. They guide me in the search for relevant

information, and, as such, form the hypotheses to be tested. The work at Mims Point and my regional data on handedness have been very instructive, but many questions remain unanswered. The large shell-midden sites, especially Stallings Island, are enigmatic for the sheer size of the cultural deposits. Were these locations simply used more often than Mims Point, or do they represent the locations of community aggregation, places that could support much larger groups? And if they indeed supported larger groups for longer periods of time, how did their inhabitants sustain themselves? As we'll see in the next issue of *Legacy*, the answers to these questions are surprising.

Next Issue: Stallings Economics



Inferred territories of Stallings communities at about 3,650 years ago. Each of the three territories contains assemblages of pottery with distinct proportions of pots decorated by left-handed potters. (SCIAA drawing)

Charlesfort/Santa Elena Video Project

By Chester B. DePratter

For the past year and a half, I have been working with Larry Hall, Advanced Producer/Director at South Carolina Educational Television, to produce a video on early European settlement of South Carolina. This project, funded in part by a grant from the South Carolina Humanities Council, is nearing completion, and the final product should air in Fall 1997.

The video, titled "For God, Glory, and Gold: Early French and Spanish Conquest of South Carolina," will combine information relating to the archaeology and history of the 16th century European settlement of the South Carolina coast. The video will be one hour long and will consist of interviews and footage of archaeological excavations at both French Charlesfort (occupied 1562-1563) and Spanish Santa Elena (occupied 1566-1587). As most of you know, both Charlesfort and Santa Elena were located on the southern tip of Parris Island, which is now occupied by the U. S. Marine Corps Recruit Depot.

In mid-February, 1997, Larry and I traveled to St. Augustine, Florida, to interview Dr. Kathleen Deagan, archaeologist with the Florida Museum of Natural History, at her excavation of the earliest Spanish fort (built in 1565) in St. Augustine. The following week, we were in Charleston to interview two College of Charleston historians, Dr. Amy Bushnell and Dr. Bertrand van Ruymbeke, on the documentary sources pertaining to the conflict

between Spain and France for control of this part of the world.

Over the past year, we traveled to Florida on several occasions to videotape important sites and to interview several people knowledgeable about the focus of our production. We visited the National Park Service's reconstruction of Fort Caroline (a French settlement near Jacksonville, Florida, occupied 1564-1565), to interview park rangers and to obtain footage of the fort and its locality.

In St. Augustine, we shot footage of

St. Augustine plaza and uncovering part of the 16th century settlement there. While in St. Augustine, we interviewed Center for Historic Research historian Dr. Eugene Lyon, the foremost authority on the Spanish settlement in Florida. We traveled south from St. Augustine to Matanzas where Spaniard Pedro Menéndez de Avilés and his men massacred two large groups of Frenchmen who had escaped his attack on Fort Caroline earlier in 1565.

During the summer of 1996, Dr. Paul Hoffman, a historian at Louisiana State University, visited Columbia, and we were able to interview him

concerning various aspects of the French and Spanish presence in the region.

When Stanley South and I resume excavations at Charlesfort/Santa Elena on March 31, 1997, Larry and I will be able to videotape the final sequences we need to complete our project. We will interview Dr. Steve Wise, Director of the Parris Island Museum, and Stanley South concerning the history of the site and excavations there. We will obtain footage of the Charlesfort/Fort San Felipe excavations that we need to complete that aspect of our work. Then will come the process of editing the interviews and other footage into its final form. We will also produce an educational booklet to go with the videotape, so

that it can be used effectively in schools. All in all, it has been an interesting and enlightening process, and I look forward to putting together the final product.



Larry Hall videotaping at Fort Caroline National Memorial, Jacksonville, Florida. (Photo by Chester DePratter)

the large stone fort, the Castillo de San Marcos, built by the Spanish occupants of St. Augustine at the end of the 17th century in response to the English settling in South Carolina. We visited and interviewed city archaeologist Carl Halbirt who was excavating in the

The South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology is Proud to Present

THE 1997 ALLENDALE PALEOINDIAN EXPEDITION

The Search for Ice Age Inhabitants of South Carolina

An Excavation Program for Members of the Public May 6 - 31, 1997

Some 12,000 years ago the earliest humans known in North America made their way from the Siberian area of Russia into what is now South Carolina. Field research conducted by the Institute over the past 12 years in the area of Allendale County, S.C., has revealed abundant archaeological evidence of these early people. The Allendale Paleoindian Expedition is a program where members of the public can register for a week to participate in the excavation of scientifically important sites. No prior experience is necessary. Participants take part in an archaeological dig learning about excavation techniques, artifact identification, and Paleoindian prehistory. Evening programs consist of lectures by staff archaeologists and by visiting archaeologists and other scientists.

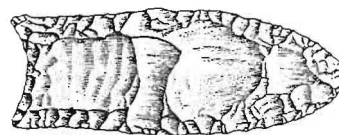
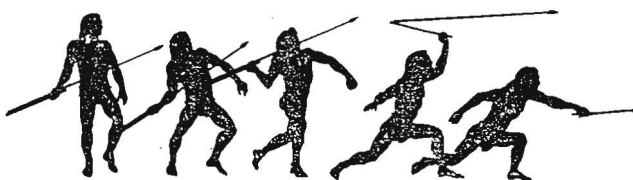
The Expedition will be in the field for four weeks. Each session begins on Tuesday morning and ends the following Saturday afternoon. Applicants may register for one or more weeks between May 6 and May 31. This year the Expedition will return to the Clovis-age Big Pine Tree site and begin excavation of the Charles site, both located along Smiths Lake Creek in Allendale County, S.C. Underwater archaeology will also be conducted by SCIAA's Underwater Archaeology Division searching for inundated chert quarries in Smiths Lake Creek.

The 1997 staff includes Dr. Al Goodyear, Project Director and Paleoindian specialist; Tommy Charles, SCIAA archaeologist and excavator of the Charles site; Christopher Amer, Head of the SCIAA Underwater Division and his entire staff; Brinnen Carter and Al Woods, students at the University of Florida; Grayl Farr, student at Florida State University; and Sean Maroney, a recent graduate of USC.

The registration cost for an individual is \$316 a week. A book and t-shirt are included. Lunch and supper are provided as part of the fee with the evening meal catered. Participants can camp for free at the expedition base camp which includes a screened-in kitchen-dining facility, indoor bathrooms, and hot shower. Each participant must provide their own tent and bedding. Motels are available within 25 minutes of the site for those not wanting to camp. \$250 of the registration cost is tax-deductible.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON HOW TO REGISTER CONTACT:

Dr. Al Goodyear, Project Director
Allendale Paleoindian Expedition
S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology
1321 Pendleton Street
University of South Carolina
Columbia, SC 29208
(803) 777-8170
(803) 254-1338 FAX
E-mail: goodyeara@garnet.cla.sc.edu



Archaeological Research Trust

Formerly *PastWatch*, newsletter of the Archaeological Research Trust Endowment

Chair Notes

By Lezlie Mills Barker

The gully looked wide, deep, and new. Wade Godfrey, SCIAA archaeologist Tommy Charles, and I were out in the woods near Woodruff staring down into a deep gully that showed signs of recent and extensive erosion. Not a very promising sign in our search for a rock carving Mr. Godfrey had last seen in 1943.

"You know, perhaps it's that gully over there. I just don't remember that fork across the way. You see, I'd get up every morning before school, grab my flashlight, and run out and check my rabbit gum to see if I'd got any rabbits that night. I found the carved rock when I was looking for a flat place to put my rabbit gum. The rock sat right at the head of the gully just a little bit back from the edge."

So it was with renewed, but cautious, optimism that we started towards the next gully. Mr. Godfrey and Tommy Charles headed straight towards the head of the gully. I decided to work my way along the edge before joining them. I could see Tommy poking around at the head of the gully and knew by his shouts that he had found Wade Godfrey's rock! The carving was just as he had drawn it for us—a circle with a pattern of intersecting lines inside. Time had buried the rock under a layer of leaves and soil. Only the small section of rock that was protruding past the wall of the gully was visible. The wall had eroded leaving the rock dangerously close to collapsing into the gully and

being lost forever.

For me, there are two stories here: the excitement of finding the rock carving and recording it for our Petroglyph Survey, and the importance of the role that volunteers play in our efforts. Wade Godfrey made the choice to become involved and share his knowledge with us. As Tommy Charles measured and photographed the carving, Mr. Godfrey mentioned several times how pleased he was that "now someone else knew" about the rock carving. We know about Mr. Godfrey's rock and many other special places because volunteers have chosen to share their time and knowledge with us. It is the people of South Carolina who know about its rich and varied cultural history, and we depend on dedicated volunteers to help us record that history so that, like Mr. Godfrey's rock, it will not be lost forever.

The path that led me to the Archaeological Research Trust Board began in 1994, when I attended the Sport Diver Certification Program at SCIAA. I arrived that weekend with a love for diving and a desire to learn more about archaeology in South Carolina. I was delighted to learn that dedicated volunteers, experienced and not, are a big part of almost every archaeological effort. Three years and many new friends later, I have become passionate about the archaeology of South Carolina. I encourage you to make the choice I made and become

involved. To successfully support archaeological research in South Carolina, we need your help.

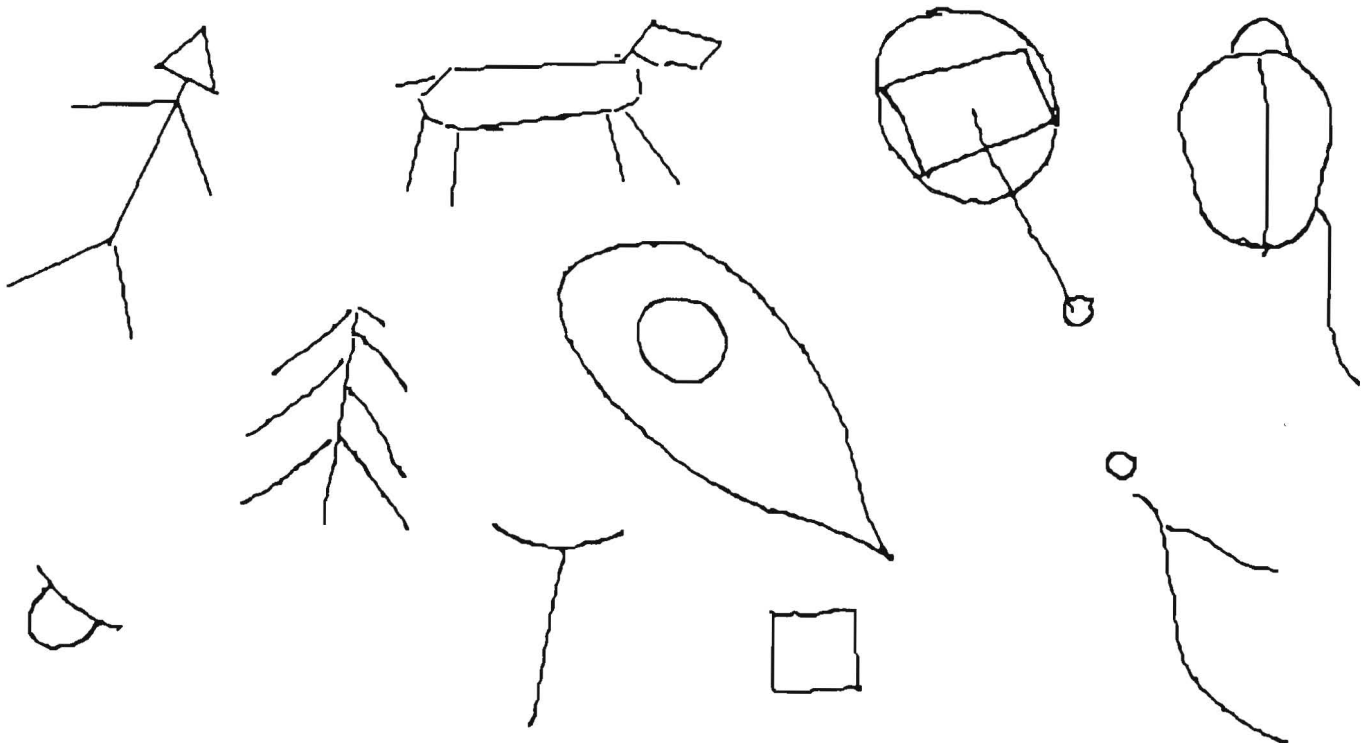
This year as you make choices about how you will share two things always in short supply—your time and your money—please remember the Archaeological Research Trust and carve out some of each for us. I promise you, we will be good stewards of both.



Lezlie Barker, Chair of the Archaeological Research Trust Board. (Photo by Olga Bowles)

By Tommy Charles

If you know of any carvings on stone other than tombstones, please contact Tommy Charles at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, 1321 Pendleton Street, Columbia, SC 29208 or call (803) 777-8170.



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The South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology is Proud to Present*

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FOR MORE INFORMATION AND A DAY-BY-DAY ITINERARY CONTACT:

Nena Powell Rice, Director of Outreach and Trip Leader
South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology
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1321 Pendleton Street
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The landscape of Turkey is magnificent, encompassing a vast variety of geographic features from rugged snow-capped mountains, endless stretches of dry steppes with rolling hills, a magical land of fairy chimneys and cavernous hillsides, to the breathtaking expanse of the rugged Mediterranean coastline displaying patterns which have evolved to perfection over the centuries. Turkey is the center of world civilization, combining characteristics of three continents of the world: Europe, Africa, and Asia, and preserving the legacies of four of history's greatest civilizations: the Greek, Roman, Byzantine, and Ottoman. We will visit Istanbul, including the Blue Mosque, St. Sophia, Topkapi Palace, and the Archaeological Museum; ancient Cappadocia, including Urgup, Goreme, Ihlara canyon, and Kodarak valley; Konya; historic Antalya on the beautiful Mediterranean coast, the ancient plain of Pamphylia at Perge, Aspendos, Phaselis, Kekova, Kas, and Marmaris; then board our traditional *gulet* for a cruise of the Turquoise Coast including Bozukkale, ancient Loryma, Çiftlik, Serce, Bozburun, Sogut Liman, the village of Saranda near ancient Thyssanos, to Dirsekbuku, then sail to Selimiye, Bençik, and explore the quaint streets of Datcha, then cruise to Simi, one of the most secluded and distant of the Greek islands; then to Knidos and ending our cruise at the most charming Turkish town of Bodrum, the site of ancient Halikarnassus. We will visit the Museum of Underwater Archaeology, the castle of St. Peter, then tour Didyma, Miletus, Priene en route to Kusadasi, ending our extraordinary journey at Ephesus near Izmir. The traveler will be transformed in time by an unforgettable experience.

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All hotel and lodge accommodations
All archaeological site permits
All meals

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Underwater Archaeology

Formerly, *Flotsam and Jetsam*, newsletter of the Underwater Archaeology Division of SCIAA

The History of the *Amistad*

By Quentin T. Snediker and Christopher F. Amer

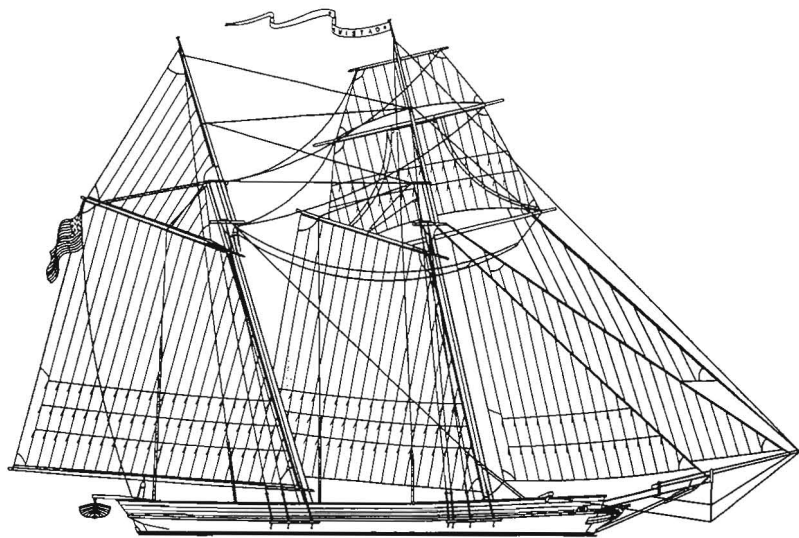
EDITOR'S NOTE: In the last issue of Legacy (Vol. 1, No. 2, November 1996), there was an article on live oaks being saved for historic shipbuilding. The following is a more in-depth account of the history of the Amistad, a historic ship being restored in Mystic Seaport, Connecticut, with live oak from South Carolina. Dr. Snediker is the Director of the Mystic Seaport Museum.

The *Amistad's* story began in January, 1839, when 53 African natives were kidnapped from the Mendi country near modern-day Sierra Leone and illegally sold into the Spanish slave trade.

The captives endured physical abuse, sickness, and death during a horrific journey to Havana, Cuba, and upon arrival were fraudulently classified as native Cuban slaves and sold at auction.

The Africans were purchased by Don Jose' Ruiz and Don Pedro Montez, who planned to transfer them to another part of the island aboard the coasting cargo schooner *Amistad*, whose name means "friendship" in Spanish. Desperate and frightened, the Africans staged a revolt three days into the journey and seized control of the vessel, killing the captain and cook and driving off the rest of the crew. They were led by a 25-year-old Mendi named Sengbe Pieh, known to the Spanish as Cinque, who used a loose

spike to unshackle himself and his companions. Montez and Ruiz were ordered to sail east for Africa, using the sun as their guide. At night, however,



The *Amistad*. (Courtesy of the Mystic Seaport Museum)

the Spaniards would secretly change course, hoping to sail back to Cuba or to the southern United States. After 63 days the bedraggled *Amistad* arrived at Montauk point, Long Island, where she and her African "cargo" were seized by a Federal survey brig as salvage. *Amistad* was towed into New London, Connecticut, on August 29, 1839, where the real

struggle for freedom—a lengthy legal battle—began.

Charged with murder and piracy and claimed as salvage property, Sengbe and the others were sent to prison in New Haven after a judge in New London ordered the case to be heard at the next session of the U.S. Circuit Court, in Hartford. Groups involved with the growing abolitionist movement organized a legal defense and began to provide for the Africans' physical well-being and educational instruction. The "*Amistad* Committee," as they came to be known, even located a translator who could speak Mende fluently and thus allowed the

captives to tell their own story. Three days into the circuit court trial, the judge referred the case to the U.S. District Court.

The implications of this case were profound. If the Africans were found guilty under American law, they faced death or permanent slavery at best. If they were handed over to Spanish authorities without trial, as Spain pressed President Martin Van

Buren to do, the Constitutional separation of powers was openly compromised. If freed after a trial, key pro-slavery forces would be embittered and likely withdraw their support for the 1840 presidential election.

Hoping that the courts would order the Africans returned to Cuba,

President Van Buren requested and received a concurring opinion from U.S. Attorney General Felix Grundy and the Cabinet. Secretary of State John Forsyth had a ship ready to sail for Cuba immediately after the trial, to prevent an appeal.

The Africans' defense centered around the fact that the importation of slaves from Africa was illegal under Spanish law. During the district court trial, Sengbe and the others described how they had been kidnapped, mistreated, and sold into slavery. The district court judge agreed, ruling that the Africans were legally free and should be transported home. (The murder and conspiracy charges were dropped in the circuit court trial, the judge having found the United States had no jurisdiction in those incidents.) Dismayed, the President ordered an immediate appeal, and the case went to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Here, Sengbe and the other Africans, were defended by former President John Quincy Adams, who, though elderly and nearly blind, had been persuaded by the *Amistad* Committee to take the case. In February, 1840 he argued passionately in defense of the Africans' right to freedom, decrying President Van Buren's illegal attempts to influence the judicial system and circumvent the Constitution. In March, 1841 the Supreme Court issued its final verdict: the *Amistad* Africans were free people and should be repatriated.

The *Amistad* Committee spent the rest of 1841, educating the Africans and raising money for their return voyage. Toward the end of the year, the 35 survivors of the *Amistad* affair and five American missionaries sailed for Sierra Leone and established a mission colony, which formed the basis for the eventual independence of Sierra Leone from Great Britain by

encouraging schooling and political reform.

In the United States, the *Amistad* affair unified and advanced the abolitionist movement. Civil libertarians increasingly used the judicial system to press their case, inflaming political passions throughout the country and laying the groundwork for the abolition of slavery and eventually the modern civil rights movement. A key legacy of the *Amistad* affair is the network of schools and colleges founded by the American Missionary Association for the purpose of educating black Americans and giving them the means to pursue their rights, a practice which began

during the *Amistad* trials and continues to this day.

Amistad America Inc. is a new, not-for-profit, educational organization. The consortium consists of the Mystic Seaport Museum, the *Amistad* Committee, *Amistad* Affiliates, the Connecticut African-American Historical Society, and other interested individuals as a partnership to promote the project to build the *Amistad* replica. Almost 150 years after the incident, Mystic Seaport will build a reproduction of the schooner. The *Amistad* will sail again as a floating classroom and be used as an educational tool designed to foster cooperation and leadership in America's youth.

HUNLEY UPDATE

By Christopher F. Amer, Jonathan M. Leader, and Steven D. Smith

The year 1997 begins with renewed resolve by the Naval Historical Center and the South Carolina *Hunley* Commission to move ahead with planning the future of the *H.L. Hunley* submarine. Institute archaeologists, Jonathan Leader and Christopher Amer, met in December, 1996 with both groups to discuss criteria to ensure that the archaeological recovery, conservation, curation, and exhibition of the submarine will meet acceptable professional standards. A working draft of requirements pertaining to the siting and construction of a facility to conduct the work was delivered to the Commission and the Navy last month. We anticipate that a request for proposals to conduct the work will be announced later this year.

Research continues on the submarine. Scientists are still analyzing the data from the corrosion tests conducted on the hull of the *Hunley* but are optimistic that the hull can be recovered. The results of the joint South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA)/National Park Service (NPS/Naval Historical Center (NHC) 1996 assessment of the site were presented at the Society for Historical Archaeology Conference in Corpus Christi, Texas, on January 10, 1997, in a session on American Naval Archaeology. Recent research involves the explosive charge and delivery system used on the vessel. No evidence of a spar was found during the assessment. However, an 1899 drawing by Simon Lake and a drawing of Singer's Torpedo, of the type believed to have been used in the attack on the *Housatonic*, provide clues as to the appearance and possible configuration of the device, and a web discussion group is currently devoted to answering the question as to how the torpedo attached to the *Hunley*.

For the second time since its inception the *Hunley* Update Web site (<http://www.cla.sc.edu/sciaa/hunley1.html>) has been presented an award. The Web Site Excellence-Anthropology award was presented by Wayne Neighbors, CEO of Vee Ring Ltd., to SCIAA for its continued "excellence in public service" through the *Hunley* web site.

The South Carolina *Hunley* Commission has formed a not-for-profit organization to handle donations for recovering, conserving, and exhibiting the vessel. Donations can be made to "Fund To Save the *Hunley*," P.O. Box 12444, Columbia, SC 29211.

Maritime Conference Awards

By Carl Naylor

For licensed hobby divers, rewards come in many forms. Usually this means a collection of artifacts or fossils (all properly reported and conserved, of course). But for Michelle Mantooth and the Pee Dee Recovery Group, reward came in the form of recognition at the 1996 South Carolina Maritime Archaeology Conference held in September, 1996, at Fort Johnson Marine Resource Center near Charleston.

Michelle Mantooth of North Charleston won the award for Best Presentation at the conference for her talk on the Limerick plantation located on the East Branch of the Cooper River. Michelle has been diving the area for some time, and as a result became interested in the East Branch in general, and Limerick plantation in particular. Her presentation included a history of the plantation, its owners and activities, and an analysis of the artifacts that she has collected from the river near the plantation.

The Pee Dee Recovery Group won the award for Best Exhibit at the conference. Their exhibit featured the artifacts they have recovered from the area of the Mars Bluff Confederate Naval Shipyard on the Pee Dee River near Florence, and the work they have done in recording, not only the underwater portion of the shipyard, but the land component as well.

The Pee Dee group consists of Ted

Gragg, Connie Gragg, Bob Butler, Deborah Coates, W. L. Clemmons, Amy Clemmons, Ronnie Summersett, James Wasson, Richie Sasser, and Holly Sasser. The group is presently conducting their research of the Civil War site under an Intensive Survey License issued by the Institute.

Other exhibitors included Lee Spence on his Civil War research, Lou Edens from Shem Creek Maritime Museum, Robin Denson on Florida's prehistoric underwater archaeology, Ron Anthony from the Charleston Museum, Michelle Mantooth on

merged prehistoric site in the West Branch of the Cooper River (reported herein on page 20), Ted Gragg and Bob Butler on the Mars Bluff Naval Shipyard, and Michelle Mantooth on Limerick plantation.

The Special Presentations on South Carolina Maritime History session featured author Rusty Fleetwood discussing tidecraft of the Southeastern United States, historian Stephen Wise on blockade runners, and Christopher Amer and Gunter Weber on the *H.L. Hunley* project.

The Opportunities in Avocational Archaeology session included Lynn Harris on South Carolina's Sport Diver Archaeology Management Program,

dive instructor Steve Kelsay on incorporating underwater archaeology principles into sport diving certification courses, Dee Boehme on opportunities for non-divers to become involved in maritime archaeology, Jim Radz on Florida's underwater avocational archaeology

opportunities, and Kara Bridgeman on the Allendale Chert Quarry project.

The Maritime Archaeology Conference was held in conjunction with the 5th Annual South Carolina Archaeology Week and was sponsored by the Sport Diver Archaeology Management Program of the Underwater Archaeology Division at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.



CSS Pee Dee Research and Recovery Group awarded the best exhibit at the conference. L to R: Bob Butler, Debbie Coates, Connie Gragg, and Ted Gragg. (Photo by CSS Pee Dee Group)

Limerick plantation, and Doug Boehme on bottle typology in South Carolina.

The maritime conference was split into three sessions: Avocational Archaeology Research, Special Presentations on South Carolina Maritime History, and Opportunities in Avocational Archaeology.

The Avocational Archaeology Research session featured presentations by Doug Boehme on a sub-

Wooden Rudder Displayed at Museum

By David Quick, Reporter for *The Post and Courier*

EDITOR'S NOTE: The above article ran in the "This Week in East Cooper" section of The (Charleston) Post and Courier for Thursday, November 28, 1996. (Printed by permission from the Post and Courier.)

A nearly whole rudder—from a ship circa late 1700s to 1850—has been preserved in a sugar-and-Lysol concoction for two months and is now on display at the Shem Creek Maritime Museum. The effort took cooperation from a variety of individuals, businesses, and the S. C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.

Last August, after two shrimp boat nets had been torn by the rudder, Shem Creek shrimp boat Capt. Junior Magwood vowed to pull in the pesky artifact, located at Dynamite Hole on the south side of the jetties off the Morris Island beach. Magwood pulled the 3,000-pound rudder onto his shrimp boat and hauled it to Salmon's Dredging Corporation in Charleston, where the rudder was hoisted over to land. Magwood called Jamie Edens, whose mother owns the Shem Creek Maritime Museum, and told him he "caught a schooner rudder and asked if his mother would like it for the museum."

Eden's mother, Lou, was vacationing in the Cayman Islands at the time, but Jamie knew his mother would be interested in the find. Jay Devenny, a boat builder with his workshop at the maritime museum, told Jamie Edens he remembered seeing a PBS program on preserving old wooden artifacts found underwater but could not recall the formula. They called Lynn Harris, an underwater archaeologist with the state's archaeology institute, who told them about two methods to preserve the wood: the expensive method uses

a polyethylene glycol solution and the cheaper method uses a solution of sugar, Lysol disinfectant and Dursban insecticide. They chose the cheaper method.

"Thank the Lord," Lou Edens chimed in as the story was recalled last week. Jamie Edens and Jay Devenny bought the ingredients—which raised some eyebrows at a local Piggly Wiggly.



Lynn Harris, Jay Devenny, and Lou Edens restoring 19th century rudder. (Photo by David Quick, from the *Post and Courier*)

Edens recalled when they bought all the available bags of sugar at the store, some employees were "convinced we were starting up a sour mash still." But they needed so much sugar—860 pounds in all—that they eventually ended up calling a sugar distributor to deliver a truckload. Shortly thereafter, Lou Edens returned from vacation, got her bill for sugar, and what Jamie called "her birthday present . . . all wrapped up." Archaeologist Harris kept tabs on the rudder preservation effort, making periodic visits to make sure it was progressing.

After eight weeks of soaking in sugar, Lysol and Dursban, the rudder

was put in a water and bleach formula, and after that, kept under plastic and allowed to dry slowly. Last week, the rudder was declared preserved and moved underneath the museum by employees of the Shem Creek Marina.

Based on clues from the materials used for the rudder, Harris said it was from a ship built sometime after the Revolutionary War to the 1850s. Sheathing on the rudder indicated that it was post-Revolutionary War, whereas the use of copper shows that it probably was prior to the 1850s, when a cheaper, muntz metal alloy became widely used. Harris said finding a

rudder intact is unusual and that she was delighted in the cooperative effort to save it. Because the state has a limited budget as well as limited storage facilities for such artifacts, Harris said, private individuals can help preserve South Carolina's heritage by taking on efforts such as this.

Harris has written a research paper called "Archaeological Resources in Mt. Pleasant," in which she documents significant underwater archaeological resources

such as ships lost during the Revolutionary War and Civil War naval battles in and near Charleston Harbor.

While hobby divers are required by state law to report artifacts found underwater, Harris said, she encourages anybody who finds something of suspected significance to call the local office at 762-6105. Lou Edens commends Capt. Magwood for taking time to save the rudder, which remains his property—technically on loan to the museum. "He went to a lot of trouble to save it. Not only did he put it on his boat, but he spent a good part of his day getting it, and bringing it to land," she said.

Discovery of an Early Prehistoric Site in the Cooper River

By Doug Boehme, Hobby Diver (SC Hobby License #3042)

I discovered a prehistoric underwater site, known as 38BK1766, in the West Branch of the Cooper River, Berkeley County, in the summer of 1994, while sport diving. The site consisted of a rich scatter of tools and other artifacts ranging in age from the Paleoindian to the Woodland Period, and included a more diverse assemblage than just projectile points normally discovered in the local rivers. The site appeared not to have been heavily collected by divers in the past and represented an excellent opportunity to document an interesting site.

I quickly realized that this might be a significant discovery and contacted Lynn Harris, Head of the Sport Diver Archaeology Management Program of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. After visiting the site, Lynn concluded that the distribution pattern was consistent with deposition patterns of the river, rather than the material being in situ. She encouraged me to maintain careful records on the site and enter it into the state's site file system.

I subsequently made numerous visits to the site over the next two years, collecting under the provisions



Figure 1: Orthoquartzite Clovis point. (Photo by Doug Boehme)



Figure 2: Dalton point. (Photo by Doug Boehme)

of the South Carolina Underwater Antiquities Act of 1991, cataloging materials recovered, and finally submitting a site file report. The help of professionals such as Dr. Al Goodyear, Tommy Charles, and Dr. Ken Sassaman was invaluable in identifying and cataloging these artifacts.

No in situ material was determined to be present. No stratigraphic information was available, which limits the scope of this investigation primarily to artifact analysis. Dozens of hours of diving on the site confirmed the initial conclusion that artifacts had been redeposited from their original positions by the action of the river. Almost all artifacts were found in gravel deposited by the river in narrow strips running across the river channel, providing information about fluvial and depositional processes.

I discovered one exception to this in a small, fairly dense, scatter of artifacts near the bank. This scatter contained a number of heavier objects such as bannerstones, baked clay objects, and a full-grooved axe. This material indicated that there may be an in situ site on the bank. Until this area can be

investigated, the bulk of information about this site must be gleaned from analysis of the raw material and typology of the artifacts discovered.

The timeframe of occupation was a relatively easy question to answer. The projectile points recovered were rather accurately dated by their shape and manufacture. Occupation of the site was from the Paleoindian to the Woodland Period. The Middle Archaic Period was represented by the heaviest concentration. There were no Mississippian Period tools found. My personal diving experience, and communication with other divers, indicated that Mississippian stone tools were somewhat uncommon in the Cooper River. This contrasts with the Matted Lake project which took place 20 to 25 miles from this site. A number of triangular Mississippian points were recovered during the Matted Lake project.

Paleoindian artifacts were the most

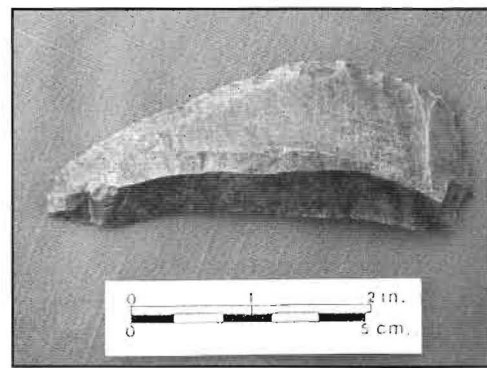


Figure 3: Prismatic blade. (Photo by Doug Boehme)

lightly represented, with only one specimen; however, considering that only 400 Clovis points have been registered in the state, this is a significant representation.

The raw materials used to make



Figure 4: Baked clay objects. (Photo by Doug Boehme)

these tools have the potential to provide information about trading patterns of the inhabitants. Materials come as far away as North Carolina. The materials include orthoquartzite, Coastal Plain chert, quartz, Black Mingo chert, and rhyolite.

Artifacts recovered from the site include a Clovis projectile point approximately 10,000 to 11,500 years old. This small Paleindian Clovis is a thin lanceolate point made from orthoquartzite. The fluting on both sides, and grinding of the base and lateral sides near the base (presumably to prevent the sharp edge from cutting the binding material) is characteristic of Paleindian technology (Figure 1).

Dalton points have many similarities to Clovis, but lack fluting and lateral grinding. Note the serrated edges of the specimen in Figure 2. The Dalton point dates to the Late Paleindian Period from 9,500 to 10,000 years ago.

The flake knife or prismatic blade found on the site are of the same timeframe as Dalton, although they have been found in both Paleindian and Early Archaic assemblages. The blade shown in Figure 3 was made from a single flake off a prepared core. The timeframe for Early Archaic is from 8,000 to 9,000 years ago.

The Middle Archaic assemblage shows more diversity in form. The Morrow Mountain points are thick blades with a heavy ridge down the

middle on one side. They have a weak, rounded stem.

The Guilford point found is a large, heavy, rather crudely made lanceolate blade. A smaller version with a concave base and small "ears" on the base (termed Santee Lanceolate by Tommy Charles) is a common point type for this site. The Middle Archaic Period is from 5,000 to 8,000 years ago.

The Late Archaic was associated with a reversion to stemmed points such as the Savannah River and Broad River points. These are robust, often crudely, made blades with a straight stem and broad blades. They range in age from 3,000 to 5,000 years old.

Woodland points show many similarities to the better made Savan-



Figure 5: Full-grooved axe. (Photo by Doug Boehme)

nah River points with corner notching. The Woodland Period ranges from 1,500 to 3,000 years ago.

Baked clay objects are presumed to be clay replacements for cooking stones. They were crudely made by hand and baked in a fire. They are found both tempered and untempered. Many were found at Charlestowne Landing and were dated to approximately 4,000 years ago (Figure 4).

A full-grooved axe from the Late Archaic Period reflects the variety of artifactual material found on the site (Figure 5).

The bannerstone evolved from a weight used on an atlatl throwing

stick, to an elaborate tool of unknown, presumably ceremonial, function.

Figure 6 shows a Southern Notched Ovate bannerstone. Many similar bannerstones were found in Warren County, Georgia. This specimen represents one of the more elaborate forms dating to about 3,800 to 4,200 years ago. Five other bannerstone halves or fragments were found in four different styles ranging from 4,200 to 8,000 years ago.

This investigation can be of value to archaeologists in a number of ways. It can provide a baseline of data to compare this site with other sites. It may suggest that a site on land exists in close proximity to this site, which could provide a wealth of information on the peoples inhabiting this area. Researchers on this terrestrial project would have an idea on what to expect, providing comparative information about the assemblage likely to be found on land. Analysis of the raw materials on both sites provide information on trading and procurement patterns of different time periods. Several of the more unusual artifacts, such as the Southern Notched Ovate bannerstone and the Clovis point, have already been of use to SCIAA researchers in their various research specialties.

It may also serve to encourage sport divers who encounter rich archaeological sites to go beyond normal quarterly reports and thoroughly document the sites they find.



Figure 6: Southern Notched Ovate bannerstone. (Photo by Doug Boehme)

Schedule of Events for Sport Divers

By Lynn Harris and Carl Naylor

Fossil Workshop at Charleston Museum (Saturday, April 5, 9-12 AM)

Learn about South Carolina's paleontological history and how to identify fossils with Dr. Albert Saunders from Charleston. Cost is \$10. Send a \$5 deposit to SCIAA, P.O. Box 12448, Charleston, SC 29422. The remainder of the fee should be paid to the museum on arrival. For more information contact Lynn Harris or Carl Naylor at (803) 762-6105.

Waterlogged Artifact Conservation Workshop at the Charleston Museum (Saturday, April 5, 2-5 PM)

Techniques to conserve and preserve artifacts recovered from an underwater environment will be discussed by Ron Anthony from the Charleston Museum. This is also an opportunity to view the museum's conservation laboratory and treatments in progress. Cost is \$10. Send a \$5 deposit to SCIAA, P.O. Box 12448, Charleston, SC 29422. The remainder of the fee should be paid to the museum on arrival. For more information contact Lynn Harris or Carl Naylor at (803) 762-6105.

Underwater Archaeology Workshop (North Carolina Maritime Museum, Beaufort, NC, Monday, April 14)

The goal of this workshop is to encourage participation and co-

operation between amateur and professional archaeologists. This is a great opportunity to interact with our neighboring state. Any sport diver or maritime enthusiast wishing to attend or to present a 10-minute paper should contact Lynn Harris at (803) 762-6105. We would really like to have a good representation from our state. There is no charge for the workshop, but there will be a lunch cost.



Classroom lecture in the Underwater Field Training Course. (SCIAA photo)

23rd Annual Conference on South Carolina Archaeology, Sponsored by the Archaeological Society of South Carolina in Columbia on USC Campus (Saturday, April 19)

There is a call for papers from sport divers, who have participated in projects or wish to speak about any other theoretical or methodological subject related to their experiences in South Carolina. Anybody interested in giving a paper should contact Carl Steen, Program Chair, at (803) 929-0294.

Underwater Field Training Course Part I in Charleston (June 20, 21, 22, 28 & 29)

This two-weekend course combines theoretical lectures and practical sessions in artifact identification and underwater surveying methods. It will take place in the classroom, swimming pool, and on the Cooper River. The course is open to divers and non-divers. Equivalent exercises will take place on land. The cost is \$150 (which includes a textbook and two days of diving). Send a \$70 deposit to SCIAA, P.O. Box 12448, Charleston, SC 29422.

Offshore Shipwreck Mapping Course (Saturday, July 12)

This one-day workshop will be conducted in cooperation with Charleston Scuba on the wreck of the *Frederick W. Day* built in 1901. The maximum depth is 54 feet. Mapping techniques taught in the Field Training Course Part I will be

utilized to map the hull structure and cargo of the wreck. For more information, contact Lynn Harris or Carl Naylor at (803) 762-6105. Cost is still to be determined.

"Sight on This" Workshop at Old Dorchester State Park in Summerville (Saturday, July 19)

Learn how to use a transit, lay survey lines, dig test pits, and excavate archaeological units. This workshop will require active participation. The integral historical link between the land and the water will be a significant

theme. The importance of combining terrestrial and underwater fieldwork and survey methodologies will be explained in the context of Fort Dorchester's location on the Ashley River. Cost is \$10. Send a \$5 deposit to SCIAA, P.O. Box 12448, Charleston, SC 29422. The remainder of the fee should be paid to the state park on arrival. Contact Monica Beck at (803) 873-1740 or 873-7475 for further information. Ashley River Canoeing and Kayaking Shipwreck Trail (Saturday, July 26)

Paddle the Ashley River and learn about the maritime history of the area represented by shipwrecks embedded in the riverbanks. Tour guides will discuss a variety of diverse topics such as the vernacular boat construction techniques, shipwreck disposal patterns, trade, industry, and settlements along the river. Total cost to be determined based upon availability of canoes. Send a \$5 deposit to SCIAA, P.O. Box 12448, Charleston, SC 29422. For more information, contact Lynn Harris or Carl Naylor. For further information, please call Lynn Harris or Carl Naylor at (803) 762-6105.

South Carolina Archaeology Week (September 27 to October 4)

Archaeology events will be held statewide. The theme this year for the



Underwater Field Training in the Cooper River. (SCIAA photo)

poster is prehistoric with a focus on shell rings. Contact Nena Rice for further information and a Calendar of Events (in July, 1997) at (803) 777-8170.

"Going all the Way, the Right Way: Official Methods for Reporting a New Shipwreck Site," Workshop in Charleston (Saturday, October 11)

Spend a few hours in the morning discussing the procedures and requirements for reporting a shipwreck site to the SCIAA Information Management Division. This will be followed by a boat trip out to some old wrecks lying on the beach at Snake

Charleston, SC 29422. For more information contact Lynn Harris or Carl Naylor at (803) 762-6105.

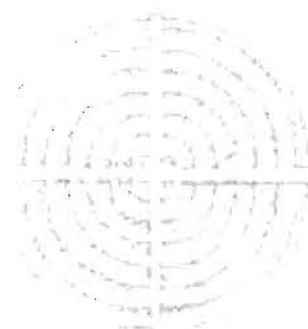
Conference in Underwater Archaeology in Atlanta (January 7-10, 1998)

This annual conference will feature presentations and workshops offered by underwater archaeologists from all around the US and many other nations. We are considering a session on public participation in underwater archaeology and would like a few advanced FTC (Field Training Course) students to consider giving 10-minute papers. For more information contact Lynn Harris or Carl Naylor at (803) 762-6105.



Sport divers are trained in mapping artifact scatters and a mock shipwreck in the pool session of the Underwater Field Training Course. (SCIAA photo)

Island on the Stono River to practice these methods. Divers and non-divers are welcome. Cost is \$10. Send a \$5 deposit to SCIAA, P.O. Box 12448,



Cultural Resources Consulting

Excavations at the North Carolina Arsenal

By Steven D. Smith

The Cultural Resources Consulting Division of SCIAA returned to Fayetteville, North Carolina, last fall to conduct a second program of intensive archaeological testing and evaluation at the North Carolina Arsenal. Back in 1994, the division excavated portions of the Confederate gun carriage shop attached to the main arsenal. In December, 1996 the consulting branch of the Institute searched for and found the remains of the Confederate blacksmith shop.

The North Carolina Arsenal was an antebellum Federal arsenal that was captured and operated by the Confederates during the Civil War. Construction of the arsenal began on April 19, 1838, and continued sporadically with financial and labor problems until 1856. Machinery was installed, and it looked like the arsenal was finally up and running in 1860. But when North Carolina seceded, the citizens of Fayetteville immediately captured it and turned it over to the Confederacy.



Brian Thompson prepares to clean exterior wall of the blacksmith shop, North Carolina Arsenal. (SCIAA photo)

The seizure of an operational arsenal, a battery of field artillery, and some 37,000 stands of arms was a bonanza for the arms-poor South. Under Confederate control, the facility was put to use quickly in modernizing old hand and shoulder-fired weapons. But soon, equipment captured at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, was transported to the arsenal, and the Confederacy expanded operations to include gun carriage production, ammunition, rifles, and pistols. Most notably, the arsenal was the home of the Fayetteville pistol-carbine and the Fayetteville rifle. The rifle is considered by some gun experts as the best arm produced by the Confederacy.

The arsenal continued production of ammunition and arms until the Spring of 1865 when it was threatened by approaching troops of General Sherman's army. In the early hours of March 11, some machinery was loaded onto railroad cars and sent away to be hidden in the coal mines of Chatham

County, North Carolina. That evening the Union army took Fayetteville and the arsenal. Sherman ordered his troops to destroy the facility, and, using explosives and railroad rails, Colonel O. M. Poe's men pounded the arsenal to the ground, then set fire to it.

But the history of the arsenal and its destruction did not end there. At the end of the war, citizens of Fayetteville turned to the complex and its brick to rebuild their city. When the Federal government found out, officials returned to the city, inventoried the brick used in downtown Fayetteville, and the brick remaining at the arsenal, and charged the city for its use. In 1872, the government auctioned off the remaining ruins and land. Slowly through the late 19th and early 20th centuries the city of Fayetteville expanded over the ruins. An archaeological treasure waiting to be discovered, the heart of the main arsenal was unfortunately impacted by the construction of the Fayetteville Central Business District Loop highway in the early 1980s. Only portions of the main arsenal and Confederate extensions exist today as archaeological remains.

Today, the Museum of the Cape Fear in Fayetteville works to keep alive the history of the arsenal, developing site interpretations and maintaining a public park in the area of the Confederate extensions. Archaeological investigation of these remains has played a role in these interpretations. In 1994, the Cultural Resources Consulting Division was asked to search for the remains of the gun carriage shop in Arsenal Park. This work revealed the builder's trench and interior portions of this building. Last fall, the museum acquired additional land, expanding the park into the area suspected to be the location of the

blacksmith shop. The Cultural Resources Consulting Division was asked to return and search for this building.

The last time the division excavated at the arsenal, the search was aided by a contemporary map drawn by the Federal government when the brick was inventoried. The map included distances to still existing points along the arsenal's west wall, allowing archaeologists to quickly locate the gun carriage shop. This time however, measurements for the blacksmith shop were not clearly noted. It took considerable time and effort to locate the remains of the building from surrounding modern disturbances. Eventually though, the division found that the archaeological remains of the blacksmith shop foundation trench were extant and generally in a similar condition as the gun carriage shop. The labor details that dismantled the Confederate extensions to the arsenal dug all the way into the base of the builder's trenches to salvage usable brick from both buildings. While the gun carriage shop had been thoroughly salvaged, the laborers salvaging brick from the blacksmith shop were more selective, leaving behind more wasters and brickbats. Also, even though the remains of the gun carriage shop were

found closer to the surface than the blacksmith shop, the wall trench of the blacksmith shop did not stand out as clearly as had the walls of the gun carriage shop.

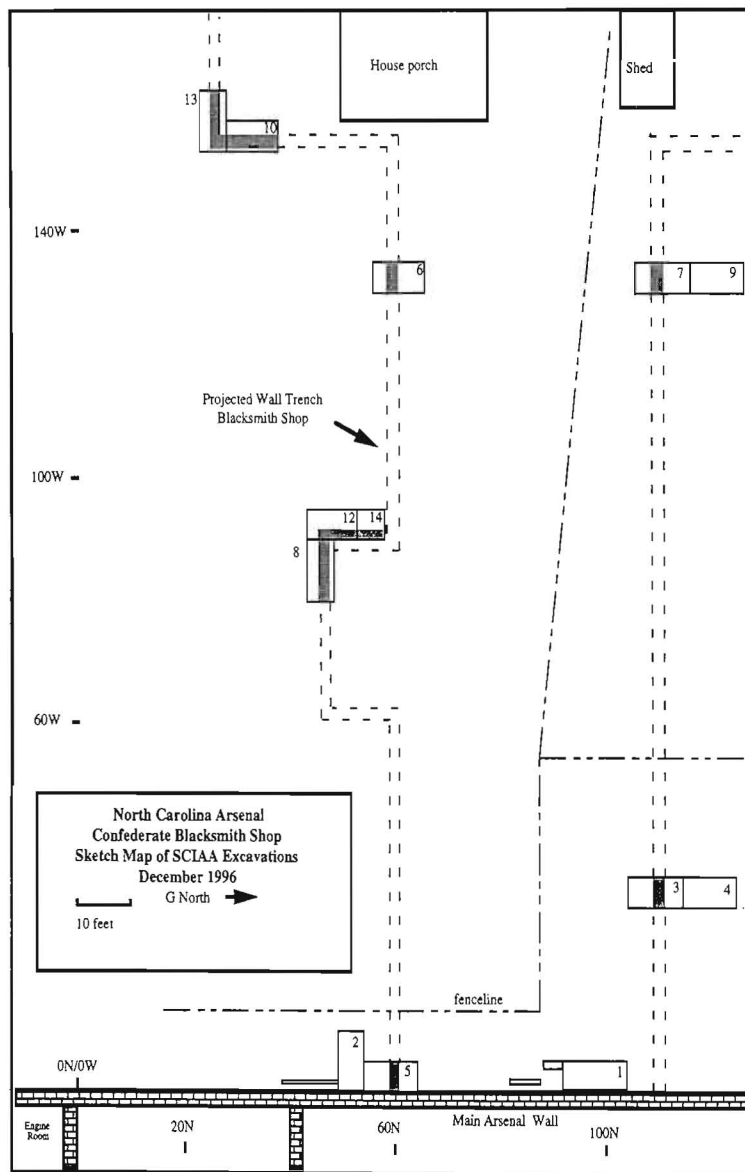
Unfortunately, the excavation of

recovered. Artifacts and features related to blacksmithing were not revealed either. However, the focus of the excavations was to find the building and reveal its archaeological signature. In this light, the work was

very successful and future work can now concentrate on finding and revealing features relating to activities at the arsenal between 1861 to 1865. The work was sponsored by the North Carolina Museum of History Division, State of North Carolina.

Excavations at the Confederate extensions to the North Carolina Arsenal are part of a program of military sites archaeology conducted by the Cultural Resources Consulting Division. This program concentrates on revealing the archaeological manifestations of America's military heritage. The Cultural Resources Consulting Division is the Cultural Resource Management Arm of the Institute. Over the past year it has conducted contract research at Fort Bragg, North Carolina; Fort Polk, Louisiana; and

Shaw Air Force Base, South Carolina. For further information about the division's military sites or cultural resource management programs, contact Steven Smith or Christopher Clement, Principal Investigators, at the Institute.



Sketch map of 1996 excavations at the Confederate blacksmith shop. (SCIAA drawing)

the blacksmith shop revealed an almost identical artifact pattern seen at the gun carriage shop. Few artifacts beyond architectural materials (nails, brick, mortar, window glass) were found, and no artifacts relating to the military operation of the arsenal were

SCIAA STAFF

APRIL BOOK SIGNING RECEPTION IN HONOR OF DR. KENNETH E. SASSAMAN AND DR. DAVID G. ANDERSON

By Nena Powell Rice

On Friday, April 18, 1997, a book signing reception will be held in honor of Dr. Kenneth E. Sassaman and Dr. David G. Anderson at the Faculty House from 4:00 to 6:00 PM on the USC campus in Columbia. Ken is an archaeologist at the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program on the Savannah River Site. He received his MA in anthropology from the University of South Carolina and his PhD from the University of Massachusetts-Amherst. He returned to South Carolina immediately following the completion of his degree and has been on staff at SCIAA ever since. David is an archaeologist with the Southeast Archeological Center of the National Park Service in Tallahassee, Florida. David received his MA from the University of Arkansas and his PhD from the University of Michigan. He started in archaeology as a Research Assistant at SCIAA in 1974 to 1975, and has since worked extensively in various parts of North America and the Caribbean. He is currently a Research Associate with SCIAA and maintains his residence in South Carolina.

Jointly, Ken and David have produced two books this year: *The Paleoindian and Early Archaic Southeast*, published by the University of Alabama Press; and *Archaeology of the Mid-Holocene Southeast*, published by the University Press of Florida. Everyone is invited to the book signing for Ken and David. Please contact Nena Rice to RSVP at (803) 777-8170.

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SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Research Manuscript No. 221 - Discovery at Santa Elena: Boundary Survey. This report consists of two volumes. The text volume (148 pages) includes background history, description of previous excavations at Santa Elena, boundary survey methodology, results, and artifact catalog summaries. The appendix volume (161 pages) contains artifact catalogs. Authors - Chester B. DePratter and Stanley South, 1995.

Research Manuscript No. 222 - Discovery at Santa Elena: Block Excavation 1993. This report describes excavations on a large, high status lot in the town of Santa Elena. It includes reports by Dan Weinand on faunal remains, C. Margaret Scarry on botanical remains, and David Lawrence on oyster shells. Authors - Stanley South and Chester B. DePratter, 1996.

The authors are our own Stanley South and Chester DePratter, Archaeologists at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, and are known for their studies in Spanish artifacts. They have been featured on the Discovery Channel.

The price for the publications are as follows:

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SOUTH CAROLINA ARCHAEOLOGY CONFERENCE FEATURING DR. GEORGE STUART OF THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

By Nena Powell Rice

The 23rd Annual Conference on South Carolina Archaeology, sponsored by the Archaeological Society of South Carolina, will be held on Saturday, April 19, 1997, at the Capstone Building on the USC campus in Columbia. During the day, papers will be presented by archaeologists currently doing research in South Carolina. The evening banquet will feature Dr. George Stuart, Staff Archaeologist and Vice President for

Research and Exploration with the National Geographic Society. Dr. Stuart is a native of Camden, SC and spent his years there recording many important mound sites along the Wateree River. The title of his presentation is, "Then and Now in South Carolina Archaeology." Please contact Nena Rice for more information and to make reservations for the banquet.

We would like to thank Chair Bob Butler and Secretary Debbie Coates of the Shark Scuba Club of Florence for their support of the Institute during the past year. They have helped immensely in field training, organizing dive trips off shore and in inland rivers in South Carolina, and for providing social opportunities for interaction. We thank them for their contributions which have gone a long way in helping to fund research and public education in South Carolina.

INSTITUTE STAFF



Front Row (Sitting): Jill Quattlebaum, Dianne Boyd, Kristin Wilson, Jaci Newton, Joy Staats, Jill Kohler, Ken Sassaman, and Melanie Cabak.

Second Row (Sitting): David Crass, Sherry Bailey, Steve Smith, Chris Amer, Bruce Rippeteau (Director), Jon Leader, Al Goodyear, and Mark Brooks.

Third Row (Standing): Mary Inkrot, Pam Starling, Chester DePratter, Rodney Anderson, Joe Beatty, George Lewis, Harold Fortune, Nadia Mostafa, Keith Derting, Sharon Pekar, Tammy Forehand, Gypsy Legge, and Nena Rice.

Fourth Row (Standing): David Anderson (National Park Service/Research Associate), Lynn Harris, Buddy Wingard, Chris Gillam, Jud Marrs, Dan Bilderback (History/USC), Jim Spirek, Mike Stoner, Stan South, Tommy Charles, and Bruce Penner.
(Photo by Daryl P. Miller)

Missing in Photo: Richard Brooks, Tonya Browder, Chris Clement, Christine Crabtree, Meaghan Duff, Josh Fletcher, Ramona Grunden, Davett Horton, Lisa Hudgins, Devon Hulunian, Jim Legg, Carl Naylor, and Roland Sawatzky.

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